

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In the first chapter, several important points related to the introduction of the study are discussed. It includes background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definitions of the terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has the important role as a communication medium to give the information to everyone. One of those languages is *Lio Aku* language. This language is spoken by one of the regencies in the middle Flores, namely Ende Regency. In Ende Regency there are two ethnics, they are Lio Ethnic and Ende Ethnic. Lio Ethnic uses *Lio Aku* language while Ende Ethnic uses *Lio-Ja'o* l. The use of both languages between both ethnic mutual understand because both dialects are one cluster.

As an Austronesian language of Eastern Indonesia, *Lio Aku* is classified as a Bima-Sumba language within the Central Malayo Polinesian (CMP) subgroup. *Lio Aku* language is used for everyday communication. It is also used in formal meeting, such as ritual ceremonies and religious worship. *Lio Aku* language is used by the Lionesses of the region of Southern Ende. The region consists of some subdistricts, they are Detusoko, Wolowaru, Maurole, Ndonga Timur, Wewaria, Wolojita, Kelimutu, Detukeli, Kota Baru, Lio Timur and Ndori. It can be said *Lio Aku* language is spoken by the large number of speakers.

In daily communications, words are important as the vocabulary to form a sentence. One of languages development is creating new words by using existing words. Therefore some words might sound unfamiliar or not common in general society. Furthermore, the process in which the words are formed called morphological process.

Morphology is the sub discipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns (Booij, 2007:3). Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words (Nida, 1952: 1). According to Srijono (2010: 51), a morphological process is a process of forming new words by modifying a morpheme or morphemes. The following are morphological processes: addition or affixation, reduplication, replacement, cliticization, stress and tone replacement, suppletion, and compounding.

Compound word consists of addition of stems in which a word is formed by the combination of two independent words. The parts of compound can be free morpheme, derivative word, or another compound (Nida in Arifin, 2009: 1). Compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (Noun, Verb, Adjective, or Preposition) to create a larger word and the resultant meaning is new or different from its element (Srijono, 2010: 53).

1. Adj + N = Blackboard
2. N + N = Watermelon

The writer wants to clarify even though there have been many researchers contributed in doing their research in *Lio Aku* language but actually none of them purely talk about the compound words. So the writer is the first person who did

research about compound words in *Lio Aku* language in the writer's own village it is Wolondopo.

1.2 Research Questions

The study focuses on compound words of *Lio Aku* language. The study was conducted to answer the following questions.

1. What are the elements of compound words in *Lio Aku* language?
2. What are types of compound frequently appear in *Lio Aku* language?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study goes on line with the research question stated above. Thus the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the elements of compound words in *Lio Aku* language
2. To find out the types of compound frequently appear in *Lio Aku* language

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are two significances of the study such as:

1. For the Language Learner

To help the language learners in order to know that many languages have their own way to explain language itself. The writer hopes by this research the learners understand and know the types of compound words in *Lio Aku* language and trying to use the words in daily communication correctly.

2. For the Readers

The result of this study is useful for those who wants to carry out further study on the other aspects of *Lio Aku* language and to become the material for related literature review for the linguistic study in the future.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of Study

This study belongs to Linguistics. It covers micro linguistics and macro linguistics. Morphology is a brunch of macro linguistics. Morphology is the study of word process, one of the processes is compounding. So the writer would like to limit the problem discussed only on compound words particularly compound words in *Lio Aku* language.

1.6 Definitions of Terms

To avoid problem misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the research finding, the researcher would like to explain and define the key terms used.

1. A compound is a unit consisting of two or more bases (Quirrk and Greenbaum, 1977: 444).
2. *Lio Aku* language is a language in southern part of Ende Regency. It is spoken or used by the people living in Lio.